THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY. February 9, 1864.

Previous to the 20th of May, 1861, there was much diversity of sentiment among the people of this State on the proper action to b taken. The three national parties, the success of either of which in the Presidential election would have postponed the necessity of seces sion, had been defeated. The North had bee swallowel up in one fanatical s ctional or canization bent on the destruction of consti tutional right, and the gradual subjection of th minority to its power and behest. The election of Lincoln consummated the success of this hostile and destructive influence. The foresight of some discovered immediately the awful out imperative obligation of withdrawing fro t this fatal power and influence. Others, after a short postponement, adopted with some re-Instance the inevitable necessity; and others still, with a fend yearning towards the ancient institutions, refused to let them go. Since of and honest effort was made by good and sincere men, in the Peace Congress at Washington, to avert the final doors. But all without avail. The faubless act of James Buchanau-the removal of Major Anderson to Fort Samte and the proclamation of Lincoln, all whihad been the unseen but inexerable logic of events, brought up the crisis. The demai t by Lincoln for North Carolina troops to fight Southern men on Southern soil, was responded 13 by Governor Ellis with a memorable refos: ': and public sentiment rallied to a seemingly arapparently sincere quanimity. On the 20th May-that glorious anniversary of an ancient and cherished heroism-the Convention of the State, without division, by an unanimous voice to which was added for further and more binder pledge the solemn inscription of each indiridnal name-rot on perishable paper, but et culturing parchment, for then and thereafts to be a memorial of the common obligationpassed the ordinance of secession from the F-leral Union, and adopted the Constitution of the Confederate States. This imposing ceremony was enhanced if

so sumity by virtue of the great names whi idestrated its performance. There sat the nemorable Chief Justice Buffin, the profounded jurist of the State, and the equal of any conpeer on the continent as an expounder of the common law. By his side was her fludge: quite as distinguished as a legist and advoca--- die notes of whose immortal mind an poterful tongue still echo in the cars of the r delighted andiences who were once privilege. to hang upon their atterances. Then scare less venerable in years, no less held in the public esteem, that pure and upright politicia; and useful citizen, Weldon N. Edwards. At 1 then Graham, the inheritor of revolutionary blood, and the possessor of most respectable though somewhat too reticent an order of the at for such stirring times, nevertheless the had ler of a large share of the public confident. and the wielder of great influence. There indeed were the representative men of the State, giving their selbesion and binding they good interests to this great not of deliverance.

There too were the daughters of North Car e-Has fair and beautiful-lending their approv t by rathusinstic salutation. "The organ of pullie : pinion," whose editor was also one of the signers, engrossed it in the public records as a showly and wisely performed-and for himself and these his associates, he faithfully promise! that the act should be made good " with t . last dollar and the fast man."

This is an authentic history of secession i. North Carolina. This is a faithful parrative of her greeting to her sisters, when proposit t to share their destinies. She knocked at the dor of their habitation, and it was opened an !

Then was the voice of party husbed. With I generous inclination to take the full measu : et responsibility, the Standard announce I that those who had been "ultra secessionists" had "not made the revolution," but chivalrous! claimed that the Union men had made it; f ! the " Middle States were not permitted to move until the old Union men gave the word."

The reafter the Standard became the orgat of the war-the defender of the Administra. tion-the chronicler of its virtues and re-Under its patriotic teachings, animosities wert could some from us," all acquiesced. When at incalcated that " the South cannot make overtures, for she is fighting for existence, an | unnecessary restraints upon its officers. may offer on her part to treat would be considere I a sign of weakness and fear," under upinion, and her citizen's concurred in the ad. citional sentiment, "that so long as there is a fight "-that, " if she were to offer less to he. enemies, she would be unworthy of the spirit and cumbood of her people," These sentisments, transcribed from the Standard of 10th of August, 1861, became enduring convictions in the loyal hearts of the people-were caught up by our brave soldiers, and by them indellibly engraved with the bayonets upon the forehead of our foes.

Could it have been anticipated that the author of these noble sentiments-the interof these patriotic doctrines-would in two short years forsake all his own teachingsabandon official pledges-retract his outspoken praise, and substitute therefor censure, abuse, vituperation ; discord for harmony ; discontagement for cheer; impracticable and impossible negotiation for victory; submission for contest, and for hope despair! Alas, that we are called to wonder at such strange and wayward inconstancy. We ask ourselves in amazement, for the influence that has wrought this woful change. While we monro the loss of a useful co-laborer, we pity the mind so strangely seduced into such perversion and

But the people cannot follow this fickle light of the night. Evil spirits, ripe ever for mischief, may enlist this new ally-honest but deluded men for a time may be misled; but the people, looking to the past, remembering what we have recorded, will detect the talse Philip of to-day, and will appeal from him to the true Philip of yesterday. The honest people of North Carolina, ever justly renowned for fidelity, will not break thier faith mader such changeable and now pernicious counsel. Rather may we not hope that the scales may fall from the eyes" of the Stand-

ard, and before it be too late, it may return to the principles it set out with. If it should, those who do not desire to cherish ill will, will rejoice at its escape. But if it remain inaccessible to reason, to entreaty, to deserved reproach, vet unwillingly bestowed, there is but one fate-the isslation-inevitable to those whom the public, pressed with dangers, is obliged to regard as an enemy.

Important Enquiry.

Since the public have understood that w are connected with the press, numerous enquiries pour in upon us, of what the Government will do with regard to the agitation of the

Convention question now on foot in the State. We do not pretend to be informed of the purposes of either Government. That at Richmond has, we believe, no organ, and we do not know if Gov. Vance has, nor is it likely that either would commit to outsiders the policy it intends to pursue. But we are willing to give our individual opinion, for the benefit of all con

The movement of the agitators is full of peril. The artful guise in which it is covered is as thin as gauze. The Government is not deaf to the warnings uttered, nor blind to the threatening aspect of affairs. The effort to conceal, will not hide the purpose of the agitators. It is known that they mean revolution. If they can drift over the dangerous rapids of the preliminaries into the smooth waters of a Convention, they hope, under the form of a recognized authority, to consummate the secession of North Carolina from the Confederacy, and the purchase of a peace from Lincoln, by the sacrifice of the other States-by the violation of faith and honor, and hy submission. Their fierce denunciation of our Government-their legislation to thwart its policythe refusal of legislation to aid and assist itthe judicial " licks at it" in the facility for dis charges from the military service-the threats defiant and oft repeated-not of remedy, legitimate and rightful, but of force and revolution. -and following all this is the movement begun by which alone revolution can be accomplished-and the leakage of the weaker vessels. All this tells the tale-but like the veiled Prophet of Khorassan, the visage is not hid and the deformities are apparent. What will the Government do? Will it let the movement run to completion? No. If it would surrender the Confederacy, consign our rulers, our military leaders, all our chief men to sure destructionour army to a mortifying abasement-our flag to dishoner-our property to confiscation-our wives and daughters to servility low and ignominious-our homes to desolation and ourselves to a degrading servitude under the brazen rule of Yankee meanness, mixed with impudent audacity, if the Government will suffer these things, then this agitation will be let alone, to pursue its course.

But if President Davis, and Governor Vance, and our Congress, and Lee, and Johnston, and Beauregard, and our military officers and soldiers have a stake, and they feel it, upon our success, then agitation will be obliged to stop. How? It may readily be perceived, how that difficulty may exist as to which Government should move firstwhether one assumes to act alone or both in concert-whether it were better to crash the eggs or let them hatch, that the nature of the brood may be discovered—that the geese, and other harmless fowl may be separated from the cocatrices.

These difficulties, however, will not be glas our celebration of independence an at long of settlement; and our opinion is, that the arm that has for long been stayed in forbearance, is about to fall. When it does fall, its hand will grasp the leaders in an iron clinch tighter than a vice. No matter whether they be found within the bar, or presiding on the bench, or sitting among the andience in the Sanhedrim of agitation .--If martial law be established in North Carolina-if the habers corpus be suspended-if a military force be placed in our midst-if the leading agitators are arrested and punished, -some by death, others by banishment, others by forced enlistment into the front of our service-if the necessary inconveniences of this kind of rule be obliged to be substi-I tuted for the mild sway of the civil law, the responsibility will be on the head of agitators who teach that "our Government is a despotism" tombe resisted-that "forbearince towards it is no longer a virtue"-that North Carolina is, "the key-stone to be wathdrawn nown, and the special enlogist of Mr. Davi . from its arch," that the 'arch may comble" -the responsibility will be on those efficials furborne. When it said that "no negotiation | who are suspected of undue sympathy with skulkers and deserters and who place impediments in the way of the service by imposing

Towards these responsible agitators the public odium will be directed justly and prohis influential logic it became the receive! | perly; and upon them will the hand of Government be necessarily laid.

No protection can be taken under the shield single enemy on her soil, just so long will sho of free speech and press. The freedom of speech and press do not comport with that devilish license which in time of war hazards the National existence.

> We learn that among the Yankee prisoners taken below Kiaston last week, there were forty-five deserters from Netherout's Battalion. They were in full Yankee unitorm, and will of course suffer the penalty so eminently due the base crime of desertion to the enemy. One deserter from the 8th Regiment caught in Yankee uniform, was shot on Thursday last, with several others,

-----The Progress in noticing the appearance of the North Carolinian at Favetteville, says:

" A newspaper that will reflect the sentiments of the people of that section is much needed in Fayetteville, and we congratulate them in their good fortune and urge them to

sustain the enterprise." Do not the Fayetteville Observer and N C Presbyterian " reflect the sentimen's of the people" of that town and section? What say the people of Fayetteville to the insinuation that they do not? They are true to the South and the State. Is the Carolinian to reflect opposite sentiments? What says the Caro-

FROM NORTH GEORGIA. - On the afternoon of the 28th, it is stated, the enemy advanced with two brigades of cavalry and one of in-fantry, and drove in our pickets, pressing Kelly's brigade of cavalry back from Ringgold to within two and a half miles of Tunnel Hill. At night the enemy was driven back to Ringgold. Our loss was two killed and four wounded; that of the enemy considerable.-This movement is supposed to have been a reconneissance in force.

Mr. Reade's Speech.

We recur to Mr. Reade's speech again, because it is deserving of a more extended notice. We are still of opinion, that the resolution of thanks came very inappropriately from Mr. Reade, if it be true that he is one of the leaders of the Convention movement. But the speech itself is obnoxious to censure. It was a fine occasion for Mr. Reade to have done justice to the State-to have paid the right compliment to her soldiers in the true tone, and have reflected honor on himself. It was his own fault that he contented himself with excusing petty complaints, and insinuating a defence of a broader defection. When Mr. Reade uttered the truism that "it is spirit that moves an army and makes it irresistible," we imagine his embarrassment at the additional reflection, that spirit is engendered and kept alive by a warm-hearted display of home encouragement, and is scon broken when that encouragement is withheld, and that how liftle he and his associates had contributed of this comforting and animating

It was hardly fair in Mr. Reade to connect the soldier in any wise with the rumors of disloyalty in North Carolina. These tumors grow out of no action of theirs, nor do they touch the State at large. In the language of a cotemporary in another State, "a broad line of distinction is taken between the good and the bad-the true and the false-and it is well remembered that the majority of hearts in the State beat true to

Mr. Reade well knew those who are designated in these suspicions, and he has had it in his power to have done much towards effacing them. " The little he had done previously, is not much enhanced by his Senatorial effort.

Mr. Reade urges three causes of excuse for the dissatisfaction in the State, as he is pleased to call it. 1st. That early in the war the arms of the people were demanded-that this made the impression, not unreasonably, that the purpose was to disarm her because she was suspect. ed." This will be news in North Carolina, when thirty-seven thousand stand of arms was lavished at one time from our captured arsenal. The people of North Carolina were well informed enough to know, that early in the war the Confederate Government needed all kinds of arms, and made no call on her that was not made on other States. A fitting answer to this accusation, is the resolutions passed unanimously in November, 1812, by the Legislature-yielding "full confidence in the ability and patriotism of President Davis;" and that other resolu tion of Dr. Grissom, one of Mr. Reade's peculiar friends, in which was pledged the full support of the State to the "struggle, till the entire independence of the Confederate States is secured." If that pledge had been redeemed by Mr. Reade's associates, his speech could never have been

The second accusation against the Government is, that the Judiciary of the State has not been respected. It is as sad as true, that many of the best men in North Carolina hold in diminished respect that portion of a Judiciary whose facile disposition towards the unworthy deserter has kept pace with an annoying and injurious hindrance of the faithful officer in the discharge of his duty. But no accuser can cite an instance where the Government has slighted the judicial decisions of North Carolina when they came to be known-nor an instance where intentional wrong has been perpetrated on one of her citizens. The leniency of the Government should have disarmed these accusations, if it inspired no gratitude.

If suspicion, distrust and threat, on the part of the authorities "chafe" the State, in what degree does Mr. Reade think the Government is "chafed," when all the "suspicions, distrust and threats" have originated in North Carolina; and been heaped on it, and are now daily being beaped in the mest flagrant and seditious manner? Mr. Reade professes to know nothing of the movement for a Convention except what is before the public .-If this is candid, rumor has done him injustice; for it ascribes to him the defence of this movement in the caucus referred to .-Of its danger, Mr. Reade cannot be ignorant; and an enlightened Senator in his place might have well, seeing that the public enemy is building much hope upon this movement, have raised his voice to avert the evid .-But Mr. Reade, in comparing it to the glorious convention of revolutionary record, does not exalt the former, but levels the latter .-There is no point of comparison between the two. The one was prompted by noble and elevated sentiment;-the other is the offspiring, at best, of low discontent. The one moved in support of the contest for independence; -the other stifles il. The one gave assurance to the enemy of firm and obstinate resistance; -the other speaks in whining terms of olive branches and negotiation. The one enrolled upon its records the loyal and true patriots; -the other inscribes the names of deluded people led by political agitators. The one observed fidelity to the r ailies;-the other threatens descriton. The one bore the State to honor; the other carries it to infamy. In every feature they are dis-

similar, and there is no point of analogy. If Mr. Reale's speech is a jest, it was ill-timed; if in earnest, then the only excuse for it is to be found in the fact, that Mr. Reade has resided in the town of Roxboro', remote from the incidents of war and out of reach of intelligence of the leading features. On the beuch Mr. Reade will occupy a more fitting position. A gentleman of great propriety of character, patient and dignified, of impartial mind and of sound legal intelligence, he will adorn the judicial ermine : the more so as, settled in the far West, he will not be much brought in contact with these ques tions which invoke the political prejudices to interfere with the judic'al judgement.

The Telegraph is completed between Raleigh and Fayetteville, and messages passed over the wires for the first time last evening. We congratulate the old Town on again being brought into communication with the Telegraphic world.

WIRT ADAMS AT WORK .- It is reported that Gen. Wirt Adams captured on the 23d inst., at Selsertown, near Natchez, thirty-five prisoners and sit wagons and teams loaded with cotton going to Natchez, and about eigh-

Lt. Perkins, of the 31st N. C. Regiment, was killed in the recent fight at Smithfield. Va. His remains haves been brought home for interment.

In the Yankee Senate, on the 26th ultimo, Messrs Bayard, of Delaward, and Richardson, of Illinois, took the oath required by the resolution adopted the day previous. Subsequently, Mr. Bayard resigned his seat in the Senate.

North Carolina News. We find in the Richmond papers of Friday last, the following official despatches:

WILMINGTON, February 4. To General S. Cooper:

On the 2d instant, Gen. Martin, with the 17th and 42d, and Col Jackson's command from Kenansville, broke the railroad at Shepherdsville, driving the enemy from their works at Newport Barracks and across Newport river. W. H. C. WHITING.

Major General. The following official despatch from Commander Wood, gives the particulars of the destruction of the gunboat mentioned in the despatch of Gen. Pickett:

KINSTON, Feb. 4, 1864.

Hon. S. R. Mallory : The force under my command boarded and captured, last night, the United States gunboat Underwriter, four guns, and ninety men and

Her position was within musket range of everal strong-works; one of which was raking the vessel during the time we had possession, and her not having steam up caused me to burn

Our loss is twenty killed and wounded, and four missing; the enemy's unknown.

J. TAYLOR WOOD, The following letter from Mai. Gen. Rodes, addressed to Brig. Gens. Ramseur and Johnston:

Brig. Gens. Ramseur and Johnston: Generals-It is my pride to have been associated with your two brigades, as comrade or as commander, from the bloody field of Williamsburg, through all the trials of this arduous war, up to the present moment. I claim, in both capacities, the privilege of offering my heartfelt congratulations on learning that, rising superior to domestic faction and to present hardships, they have stepped forward, almost to a man, as the pioneers of re-enlistment for your

The name of North Carolina, impressed on the heart of the people amidst the fire and blood of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg by your respective commands, has been indelibly engraved this day, by a victory over self, more ennobling and more enduring. May it prove the seed of a fruitful harvest, striking terror abroad, bringing peace and concord at home. R. E. Rodes, [Signed]

Major General.

From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday. THE WAR NEWS-THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NEWBERN .- Advices received veserday from North Carolina were very sanguine of the recapture of Newbern, and represented that it had been completely invested by our forces. The report vesterday was that our troops had obtained possession of the suterline of fortifications.

Newbern is the key to a large and producive country, in which, even now, vast amounts of provisions are contained. It is also reported to be the rendezvous of a large number of fugitive slaves, and the most important depot of supplies which the every has in Eastern North Carolina.

We are sorry to dash the reports which were so freely circulated yesterday of a success at Newbra. There is no doubt that a dispatch was received yesterday by the Gov- taining by law, all able-bodied male persons, ernment that General Pickett had found it necessary to fall back to Kinston, and was then performing that movement.

The report, which we copied in our columns yesterday, of the cutting of the railroad is understood to have been integded to prevent reinforcements reaching the garrison at Newbern. But whatever may have been the result of the affair, we are left to conclude that General Pickett found the enemy's works at Newbern too strong to carry by assault, and has retired; his six brigades of infantry, with artillery and cavalry to match, having turned out to be a successful foraging expedi-

The defences of Newbern are certainly of the most formidable description, and, from what we can learn, are well calculated to withstand the perils of any assault. The town is situated between two rivers, and the strip of land, not more than a mile water is said to be traversed by a deep dirch, twen'y feet wide, with a guaboat stationed at each of its ex-

THE CURRENCY BILL .- We are well assured that the Confederate Senate has passed the currency bill in secret session, and that what is known as Oldham's plan-a tax on the currency—is rejected. The House bill was radically amended; and we are disposed to trail. The transfer from the Express office to believe that the ground of compromise between the two Houses will be the constitution of a new currency limited to two hundred millions of dollars, and sustained either by a pl dge of cotton, or a special appropriation of and with their fishy eyes gaze longingly in the future revenues. The fact is, Corgress has direction of Old Point, where Butler is clinkget to sea again on the currency, and before the two Honses can accommodate their differen of their diamonds. They designed going ces, it is not unlikely the session may expire. To New York most probably for the pur-

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOTHWEST -We earn that dispatches were received here vesterday, from General Polk, at Meridian, Mississippi, referring to a contemplated movement of the enemy from Yazoo City. It is supposed to be the design of the enemy to besect the St. te. of Mississippi and widen the breach which the iver makes between the two portions of the Confederacy. We suggested, some days ago; that Sherman's designs were neither directed to Mobile or Texas, as generally supposed, but were aimed at General Polk's lines; and the recent dispatches confirm this supposition.

More of the Gallant affair at Smithfield -As the smoke clears away, and the excitement always incident to any affair of the kind subsides, we begin to get minute and reliable details of the gallant affair at Smithfield last Monday. An eye witness of the fight, called upon us yesterday, and placed us in possession of such information as enables us to award the praise due to the gallant North Carolinians who participated. They consisted of companies E, I and C, of the 31st North Carolina, and were commanded by Capt. Isaac Pipkin, of Murfreespero, Hertford county. These companies left cump at Ivor, at half-past three o'clock, Monday morning, and made a forced march to Smithfield, a distance of fourteen miles, by 111 a. m Although much jaded and fatigued, they marched into the fight with an alacrity worthy of fresh troops. As soon as the Smith Briggs neared the wharf, Captain Pipkin ordered his men to within thirty yards of the boat, and commanded them to allow no Yankee to take the wheel, or man the guns. The order was promptly obeyed, and the helmsman, a tall fellow of dark complexion, no sooner attempted to turn the boat around, than he was shot down. Several then made an effort to man the guns, but instantly shared the fate of the pilot. In fact, no Yankee showed his head, who was not speedily greet d with a minnie ball. In the meantime, Sturdivant's Battery of two guns was playing upon the steamer with terrible effect. and in a few minutes, the Captain finding the place too warm to live in, lowered the stars and stripes, and ran up the white flag, at the same time bursting into tears for the loss of his beautiful steamer.

A detachment of the independent Signal Corps, under Sergeant Nosworthy, Lieut Roy, of the 17th Virginia Regiment, and Sergeant Henniss, of the 7th Confederate Cavalry, are all spoken of in terms of high praise, for the very bold and daring manner in which they tought the enemy. Sergeant Hennis, one of the most efficient scouts in the sevice, is said to have exposed himself to the fire of the enemy with the recklessness that elicited

plaudits from even the Yankee vandals. Capt Lee, who commanded the enemy, is said to have been shot through the arm, a Minnie ball shattering the bone. He made good his escape, after surrendering to two of our men .- Petersburg Express.

Yankee Lies of the South.

The Northern papers are filled with the most infamous lies of the South-all having the same drift: that "the backbone of the rebellion is broken, and the days of the Southern Confederacy are numbered " No doubt this is a very pleasing delusion to the Yankees. We give, as a sample, a few of their stories we find in their late papers, omitting the surplusage of language in which they are dressed up:

"Bread riots occur almost daily in the South."

"General Beauregard has expressed the opinon that he cannot hold Charleston much longer.

"One South Carolina regiment, doing duty at Charleston, had intended to desert, but was prevented by one of them giving information. Twenty of the ringleaders were shot, and the rest were divided up among the other regiments."; "Mutiny is rife in the rebel army. The

Thirteenth Virginia regiment was ordered to Alabama but refused to go, and were disbanded and used in filling up other regiments as he only plan to avoid mutiny." "General Early's expedition was a misera-

ble failure. More than a thousand of his vet-

erans returned with their hands and feet

"Vice and licentiousness hold high carniral at the capital of King Jeff , though Jeff. himself attends St. Paul's church every Surday. . Richmond, once the pretriest city in the Union, is but the shadow, of what it was once, and is forever ruined. Pickpockets and garroters carry on their game unmolested; bawdy houses are beyond all precedent, and the waole city swarms with diss lute characters, * o o Jeff Davis is very unpopular, and Union men are very

numerous in the rebel capital." "Lincoln's amnesty proclamation had but a very meagre circulation. But few of the peoole of the South ever heard of it, the fear being that they would readily accept it. It is believed that a large majority of the people, if Rft to themselves, would lay down their arms and accept the terms proposed.'

"The Union sentiment is growing very strong in North Carolina. The people of Rdeigh frequently refuse to let Confederate soldiers pass through their city, on their way to Virginia."

"All the worst that has ever been predicted of the rebellion is now taking place in the unfortunate section of country subjected to its

[Such is the miserable stuff with which the Yankees fire the energies and inflame the passions of their h reling soldiery .- Ex]

Another of Beast Butler's Orders.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy, of e "Old Dominion," a Yankee paper publi ed in Norfork. In it we find the following order of Beast Butler, which may prove interesting to persons desiring to get through our lines on their way to Yank a don ;

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS.) DEPARTMENT OF VA., AND N. C., Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 24, 1864.

General Orders No. 12 Inasmuch as the rebels of the Confederate States are sending their women and children through the lines of this Department, and re-

it is ordered : I .- That no white women or children will be permitted to come through the lines, without a pass from these headquarters, or the headquarters of the Army of North Carolina. 11.-All aide-bodied men will be received, detained until reported to these Headquarters, or the headquarters of the District and Army of North Carolina, and orders are given con-III .- Nothing in this order shall be con

strued in conflict with General Order, No. 46. relating to colored persons.

By command of Major General Batler. R. S. DAVIS.

Major and Assistant Adjutant General In connection with the above hospitable greeting from the "Beast," to those who desire to shirk duty and realize ill-gotten gains, we commend the following, which we extract from an article in the Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday, on the subject of "Yankee Prison

Here are three specimens from Petersburg, arrived at Fort Norfolk-two brothers, Davis and a f-llow named Myers. On arriving at Norfolk they deposited in the Express office, for transmission to New York, some ten t ousand collars in greenbacks, six or seven thousand in gold, and the same amount in diamonds. Butler's nose is too keen to miss such a fish his coffers was effected with the facility a long practice ensures. They may pace their narrow passage in the agony of their bereavement, thrust their long noses through the bars, ing their coin and admiring the brilliancy pose of shipping Yankee notions to the South. They are likely to remain in prison until Butler has spent their plunder. The meantime they may spend lamenting their hard fate and wishing themselves safely back in Dixie. Miserable devils, let them fry in their own grease.

A DECLARATION FOR PEACE .- In the Yankee House of Representatives, on the 25th ult., Hon. Fernando Wood delivered a speech in opposition to a resolution explanatory of the confiscation act. His concluding remarks

are reported as follows: The administration and the party in power were opposed to the restoration of the Union, and desired a continuance of the war by which to accomplish designs of partisan advantange. The ruling elements were fanaticism and corruption. Thus the war is sustained. Under the plea of patriotism the most damnable deeds were being perpetrated. This war must cease. It was commenced without cause and has been prosecuted without glory, and will end in national improverishment, disintegrafavored disunion. Peace is the only hope of restoration. It was idle to talk of the policies of the war. It made no difference what were the policies. The result would be the subversen of republican institutions, and sutter destruction. He was opposed to the conduct of the South, but was equally opposed to the conduct of the North, under the Republican policy. Both were for dissolution. Let us, therefore, attempt a peaceable solution of the difficulty. Peace must come sooner or later. Why not procure it before both sections were exkausted and all their material interests destroyed? Mr. Wood appealed earnestly to the boasted spirit of Christian civilization of progress and of common humanity to throw itself into the arena and save the American

BE UP AND DOING .- It has been asked where are the men of oratorical ability in this crisis? Where are the men who, when there are election contests on hand, are found in every locality to enter the field for personal ends, and are now mute? Their accents are heard at every political gathering. Their voices swell into loud tones of denunciation and mutual reproach at every barbeeue and stump theatre of political eloquence. Why are they mute now, when oratory could do much good? Is the voice of Georgia's sons stifled, so rich in natal eloquence. Awake, ye men of might, in the fields of oratorical fame! Here are laurels to be gathered worthy of the highest flights of genius and the sublimest efforts .- Atlanta Intelligencer.

A Western paper annoyed by the periphrasis "American citizens of African descent." offers "unbleached Americans," as a shorter and more expressive term.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5. In the Senate to-day the House bill to increase the efficiency of the army by the employment of negroes in certain capacities, was reported upon favorably by the Senate Military Committee, and

placed on the calendar. The general appropriation bill was amended and passed :- one amendment proposed that no salary be paid anyf officer appointed under Provisional Government unless he has been re-appointed and confirmed since by the permanent Government; but at the solicitation of several Senators it was withdrawn. The bill exempting farmers and planters who furuished substitutes, was on motion taken up from the table-yeas 14, nays 8, and made the special order for Tuesday next at

In the House, evidence was submitted of the reenlistment of large numbers of troops from various States, and resolutions of thanks adopted.

The Senate bill to organize a general staff for the army, was discussed but not disposed of. Both Houses in secret session most of the day. It is understood that the House Judiciary Committee in secret session last night, reported a bill authorizing the Presid at to suspend the Habeas Corpus, which is now under consideration in secret sesion in that body.

The tax bill is under consideration in secret session in the Senate.

RICHMOND, Feb. o. In the House to-day the Senate bill to provide for the organiza ion of the general staff, was taken up and postponed indefinitely-yeas 31, navs 30.

The bill passed to pay any private or inferior officer who under orders of a superior officer performs temporary staff duty.

The Military Committee reported favorably and recommended the passage of an act to repeal the law relative to property destrayed under military necessity, and provides for the payment for same out of the sequestration fund. A lengthy debate chaning on the motion it was postponed indefinitely - yeas 51, navs 16.

A bill to authorize the President to appoint a chief Quartermaster and Commissary with the rank of Colonel in each army; the rank of Lieut,-Colonel in each a my corps, and the rank of Major in each division, was taken up and rejected-yeas 33, nays 34.

From Tennessee.

Private W. H. Roberts, of Company A. 21st Mississippi Regiment, Humphrey's brigade, was shot to-day for deserting his regiment to join a cavalry regiment.

The trains are now running to Rogersville Junetion. We have nothing of interest to report from

Morristown, Feb. 6. Private George Smith, company A, 43d Alabama Volunteers, was shot here to-day for desertion. Major Giltner's brigade made a dash upon the nemy's cutpost on Thursday and captured 11 risoners and killed 8.

Trains now run to this point.

From Charleston. CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.

The enemy keep up an occasional fire on Sumer. Six shots were fired vesterday morning, and three last night-the former striking the Fort, and the latter exploding overhead. Eight shots were fired at the city to-day. The enemy's batteries and Monitors have kept up a slow fire on the wreck of the Presto-the Monitors fired 11 and 15-inch shells.

CHARLETON, Feb. 5.

Eighty-five shots fired at the city to day. No fi ing at Sumter. The enemy has been at work all day houling ammunition to Gregg and Jumming's Point batteries.

There has been a large fire on Folly Island tolay, supposed to be the burning of the Yankee

A gunboat in Edisto river is lying high and dry it is believed she will be destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 7. The enemy have ceased firing on the city, but continue working on their batteries and hauling mmunition. Nothing else of interest.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 4. A special despatch to the Evening News from Okalona, says there is no sign of the enemy in Northern Mississippi or West Tennessee, only in Memphis and Germantown the Yankee programe of advancing from Vicksburg into central Alabama necessitating an abandonment of Mobile. Our forces occupy Corinth and Jackson. The enemy destroyed everything and carried off the

furniture. Many famies have to go to Memphis or suffer the destruction of everything. The strong cavalry force which crossed Big

stock of farming implements and the household

Black yesterday or the day before, was met by Jackson's calalry, when a lively fight ensued .-There will perhaps be a general advance.

MOBILE, Peb. 5. A special dispatch to the Evening News, dated Clinton, 4th, says, Sherman, with two corps under McPherson and Hurlbert, is advancing .-Gen. Jackson has fought them all day. They made but two miles to-day. They camp to night six or eight miles below Clinton. Prisoners report that they are thirty thousand strong. Gen Ross whipped them on the Yazoo yesterday hand to hand with pistols.

Mosnie, Feb. 5.

A special dispatch to the Register and Advertiser. dated Jackson the 4th, says the enemy commenceover six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two battalions. The railroad Friday was attempted to be crossed by messengers, but failed. They are now attempting to cross at Birdsong's, The city is full of rumors and excitement. All are confident.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 5. Kinchelse, of Prince William cavalry, sent in a batch of prisoners captured near Kettle Run, in Fauquier county; on Sunday last. They be longed to the 5th corps and report everything quiet in their lines. Our scouts report that the enemy are granting

furloughs quite liberally to re-enlisted men.

RICHMOND, Feb. 6, via Orange C. H. To GEA. S. COOPER: On the 30th uit., General Rosser captured a train of 93 wagons loaded with commissary stores and forage on their way from New Creek to Petersburg, also 300 mules and 20 prisoners. The guard of 800 infanty escaped to the mountains. Our loss 250 killed and wounded. Information of an advance upon Petersburg having been received, the garrison was evacuated during the night. On the 2d, Rosser destroyed the bridges over Pasterson's Creek and captured 40 prisoners. Two hundred and seventy prisoners, 50 wagons and teams, 1,200 cattle, and 500 sheep have been brought off. Gen. Rosser has shown great energy and skill, and his command

> (Signed) R. E. LEE. ORANGE, C. H., Feb. 7.

The enemy crossed in large force on Saturday at Morton's ford, but after a sharp contest were repulsed by General Edward Johnson's division

deserves great credit.

and driven across the river and pursued. One troops returned this morning. The enemy attempted to cross at Barnett's ford, but were repulsed by Gen. Scales' N. C. brigade and General Lomax's cavalry brigade. Casualties slight, Ti

enemy bave returned. [SECOND DISPATCH.] ORANGE, C. H., Feb. Set.

One Captain and 39 privates captured at itsnett's Ford by Gen. Early's division was brough. in this morning. The enemy crossed at Barnett's Ford carly may

morning but soon re-crossed again.

From Richmond.

RICHIMOND, Feb. 7. It is reported that the Yankees are advancisin considerable force towards this city from the Peninsula. Heavy firing beard this merning in the direction of Bottom's bridge. No parties. lars received.

[SECOND DISPATOR.]

RIBHMOND, Feb. d. The information from below is meagre and -flicting. The force of the enemy is estimated a about five regiments. One report is that the were repulsed; another, that they crossed at Chickahominy near White Oak Sw mp. Name prehension exists here of further approach, The movement is believed to be a raid for the date. tion of property, or a diversion to draw attention from movements elsewhere.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. & The latest reports from below last night, resent that the Yankee force which appeared at Bottom's Briege, bad fallen back nine miles a Talleysville, where they were reinforced he gral additional Regiments-infantry and excels-

The situation was unchanged this morning, but

another demonstration by the enemy is ex-

Lieutenant-General Hood has command of all Confederate troops on the line of the Chair

[FOURTH DISPATCE.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 8. Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, died on the second George R. Ryle, a strong Unionist, survey Bayard of Delaware, in the Yankee Senate, The latest information from below is that at Yankees have taken the back track for William.

burg. The movement was probably intended as a reconnoissance. The impression prevails here that the next a paign will commence at an early day. Hostilities on the Rapidan will probably be layed until the recovery of Meade, who at last and

Weather favorable for military movements.

counts was convalosent at his home in Person

Death of Hon. John A. Wilcox.

Hon, John A. Wilcox, of Texas, member of the House of Representatives, dropped dead in a ment at his room yesterday morning, while parently in perfect health.

No business was transacted to-day in either the branches of Congress, except the annual ment of his death and the passage of appropriaresolutions and eulogies were pronounced in a Senate by Messes. Wigfall of Texas, Henry Tennessee and Phelan of Mississippi, and in the House by Sexton of Texas, Smith of North Cars lina, McRae, of Mississippi, Atkins and Januar

Siege of Charleston.

The enemy renewed their five upon the call terday evening. Seventeen shells were fired to 9 o'clock this morning. A fifth Moultor made its appearance in the harbor to-day. Position of the first in at

respects unchangep. The enemy are engaged in mounting a guns at Wagner bearing upon the chann l. An official dispatch from Lake city, Fadated 8th reports 18 of the enemy's vessels. boats and transports as having acrived at J sonville, Florida. It is believed that a large ! has been landed and were said to have been

Erom Tennessee.

vancing last night.

Reports from Knoxville and various represent the garrison there in great sufer from small pox, which there are 700 cases, at scarcity of rations. Prisoners captured

bread made of unbaked flour. Col. H. L. Gilmer, 4th Kentucky cavalta been commissioned Brigadier General. Trains run to Strawberry Plains, within of Knoxville.

Yankees in Florida.

Some official information has been recit the arrival of 18 gunbeats and transports at J. sonville, Florida. The enemy presumed to be large force had landed, and were reported vancing Saturday night.

From the North and Europe.

The flag of truce boat reached City Pas day. The Baltimore American of the 4th. Denmark absolutely rejects the ultimature Prussia and Austria, calling for the withdisof the November constitution upon the peral their occupation, and Schleswig, in concerof this refusal, sent envoys to those posts meet at Copenhagin.

The proposition for the new Fr neh la 12,000,000 pound sterling met with extra for success. The bids /xceeding thirteen two

The London stock exchange was feverish sequence of the warlike aspect of allishe in Austrian troops were on their way to

Cotton heavy; breadstuffs advanced, The American says Worrell overtook near Springfield, where an engagement the the id. The rebels were defeated and the i taken at Patterson's Creek recaptured.

The Helstein Confederate loan reached

The rebels have captured and burned the at a Levi, on the Kanawha river. Beigndig to Scarmmon and one of his staff were carrie The attempt of the rebels to take Nobel

hard-omely repulsed. It is believed the forces are able to hold the city. On the 28th, Col. Phillips draw It d

North side of the Tennessee river, carlett trains, 200 cattle and 600 head of shoop-Gold unchanged.

Later from the North.

The Yankee House of Representatives has a bill reviewing the grade of Lieut, Gener recommended Gen. Grant for the position James B. Clay died recently in Canada.

A New Orleans letter to the New York

dated the 26th January, says, all parties city declare Mobile about being attack Farragut on water, and with troops by ha land. The La France says, the Florida lenged Keararge to a fair fight. The later accepted, they intend going a few miles out and settle the differences at the cannin's TAD

The Alabama has destroyed the Yankee Contest, in the Straits of Sunda, Verest cargo valued at one million.